



sighs over his infirmities, and fixes his thoughts upon things above, forgetting all the little vain passages of this life, and his spirit is became, and his soul is even still, then it softly and sweetly ascends to heaven, and is with God till it returns like the useful bee laden with a blessing and the dews of heaven.—*J. Taylor.*

BOSTON RECORDER.  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1842.

## THE HOME FIELD.

We do not think the churches feel too much interested in the subject of Foreign Missions. On the contrary, we are strongly impressed with the sentiment that they have not begun to put forth the deeply intense feeling and corresponding effort, which the state of the world and the Providence of God demand. The Pope of Rome is stealing a march upon us. The Protestant world is not half so much awake to the subject of Foreign Missions as the church of Rome. We say then, that the churches of the United States cannot recede from their present position, in regard to Foreign Missions, without a manifest dereliction of duty. It would, moreover, be suicidal to their highest interests.

But, when we have said this, we must be allowed also to express the opinion that the *missionary feeling* in behalf of the *home field*, bears no proportion to that in behalf of the *foreign*. Either distance casts an air of romance about the latter, which is not felt in respect to the former; or else there is a great want of attention to the destination and importance of the *Home field*. But a little attention to the facts in the case will show that no other portion of the earth, of equal size, is destined to exert so important and so powerful an influence upon the religious character of the world, as the United States.

The Providence of God, so distinctly visible in the settlement and subsequent history of this country, seems to point to some great purpose to be accomplished by this nation; and every step in the development of its gigantic physical and moral resources, goes to deepen the impression that God is working out some mighty problem, by means of this country and people.

The future importance of this country, in its influence upon the world, will be seen if we consider its probable future population. That it is capable of sustaining a vast population, will appear on comparing it with the densely peopled countries of the old world. The territory of the United States is equal to that of the whole of Europe, without Russia; and that contains 169 millions of inhabitants. It is twice as large as Hindostan, which has a population of 140 millions; which, at the same ratio, would give the United States 280 millions. It is twice as large as China Proper, which has 165 millions; which is at the rate of 330,000,000 to the U. S. It is sixteen times as large as Great Britain, which has 24 millions. The same rate would give the United States 384 millions. It is ten times as large as France, which has 32-12 millions; so that an equal population to the square mile would give us 325 millions. It is fifty times as large as Naples, which has 7-12 millions. This would give us 375 millions. It is a hundred times as large as Switzerland, which contains two millions; so that with the same population to the square mile, which is sustained in this mountainous region, we should have 200 millions.

Now, the soil of the United States is much more productive, on an average, than that of the countries which have been named; and there is a much greater variety of production for the sustenance of man, than in most of them.

Besides, our commerce brings the productions of the four quarters of the earth, to add to our own. It is a fair conclusion, therefore, that this country is capable of sustaining a much more dense population than any of those which have been named. Especially, if religion should generally prevail, so that the industry and good habits of the people should lead them to improve the resources of the country, it is fair to conclude that a much larger population could be sustained than where ignorance, vice, and atheism prevail, to impoverish the country, and waste its resources.

But, what is the prospect that the United States will actually contain such a population as we have supposed? Let us make an estimate: Since 1790, the population of this country has doubled once in about 22-1/2 years. There is no reason to suppose that for many years to come, the population will increase with less rapidity than it now does. Every thing in the circumstances of the country is favorable to a rapid increase of the native population; and for a long time to come, it will hold out equal inducements to the emigrant from foreign lands. But, in order to be safe, take twenty five years as the period for doubling the population. At this rate, we shall have in

1840, 17,000,000; a fraction over;  
1865, 34,000,000; 23 years hence;  
1890, 68,000,000; 45 years hence;  
1915, 136,000,000; 73 years hence;  
1940, 272,000,000; 98 years hence;  
1965, 544,000,000; 123 years hence;  
1980, 1,088,000,000; 148 years hence;

Thus, it appears that, at a less rate of increase than that which we have had since the adoption of the federal constitution, some of us will live to see 34 millions of people in this country. Our children will see 136 millions; and our grand children, 272 millions; while, in a century and a half, our country will contain more inhabitants than the present population of the globe. This may seem incredible to some, in view of the fact that the world has been so long peopled, and has only arrived at its present population. But, it is to be considered that the old world is now in its dotage; and in most heathen lands, the population is on the decrease. The perpetual wars in which the world has been involved; the dreadful pestilences, which, at various periods have visited the old world; together with the grinding oppression, both civil and religious, under which they have groaned, all have contributed to keep down the increase of population. But commerce will hereafter greatly tend to the promotion of peace; improved habitations, habits and modes of living, tend to prevent pestilence; and the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, is a great means of preserving and prolonging life. Every thing is therefore tending to concentrate upon the territory of these United States an immense population.

And what a mighty influence is to be exerted by this great nation upon the world! The influence of this country is already felt in the four quarters of the globe. Our canvas already whitens every sea, and our sailors visit every port, almost, in the world. Yes, even in the interior of Western Asia, the native inhabitants intoxicate themselves upon the product of the New England still.

But what is to be the character of this influence, for ages to come? This must depend, under God, upon the course which is pursued by the present generation of Evangelical Christians in this country. If this vast population is permitted to grow up

destitute of the gospel, or with an inadequate supply, so that it fails to come thoroughly under Christian influence, this nation will be a tiger unchained. But, if the churches now do their duty, and give the gospel to this young giant, before it is of full age it will give the gospel to the world.

We intend to pursue this subject, and spread out before our readers the entire inadequacy of the present scale of efforts to diffuse the gospel in our land, to the exigencies of our country, the rapid increase of population, and the activity of the enemy in sowing tares. And we think we shall be able to show that there is a pressing and urgent call for the expenditure of a sum in our own land not less than that now expended in prosecuting foreign missions. But now is the time to strike. What is left undone now cannot be done hereafter. Yet this effort will not probably be as protracted as that in the foreign field; for an effort in our new and rising settlements soon raises up a church that will not only support itself, but return what it has received; and often times a hundred-fold more.

## HOME MISSIONS.

The Home Missionary for August is, as usual, rich in its details of the labors, and trials, and successes of our Home Missionary brethren.

## IOWA.

“Every year thousands are pouring into this rich and unoccupied portion of our country.” Its population of 60,000 increases beyond precedent. Its ministers of six or seven denominations are estimated to be 40—professing Christians 215. But the largest portion of the people are destitute of the means of grace, and exposed to all kinds of pernicious error.

In Brighton, Washington, and Crawfordville, there is a growing interest in the cause of religion, under the ministry of Rev. C. Burnham—the churches are increasing—brotherly love is abundant, and the various means of grace are cheerfully sustained.

## WISCONSIN.

RACINE.—The location is beautiful and healthful—advantages for intellectual improvement are good, and corrupting influences comparatively few. The population is Eastern, and so are all the features of society. Of 500 souls, one half are members of the Washington Temperance Society. A Bible Society is in vigorous operation, and a good interest is manifested in all benevolent objects.

WHITEWATER.—The additions made to the church—the flourishing state of the Sunday school and Bible Classes,—and the advance of the cause of temperance, afford encouragement. The surrounding region, suffering for cultivation, is wide.

SPRING AND GARDNER'S PHARISES.—The church was organized a little more than a year ago with only 6 members, and now numbers about 30, though several have been dismissed. Half of them are males, and three-fourths parents. The region is capable of sustaining a very dense population, and settlers are coming in very fast.

WAUWATOSA.—The revival continues. A commodious house for worship and schools is in progress. A society with its trustees—a church with its deacon—a Sabbath School and Bible class—prayer-meetings and concerts, and a temperance society have all been established within 6 months, with cheering prospects. Many are the destitutes around, and loud the call for ministerial labor.

## ILLINOIS.

Rev. Mr. King of Plymouth, mentions the addition of 4 to the church on profession of their faith, and several others are propounded for admission. Sabbath school and Bible class in more vigorous operation than ever before.

MORMONISM.—“This farce,” says a missionary, “is manifestly drawing to a close.” Great excitement exists in the community. If blood be shed, it need not excite surprise. “I presume Nauvoo is as perfect a sink of debauchery and every species of abomination as ever were Sodom or Nineveh.”

PER.—This place has been notorious for dissipation—wholly given up to the use of intoxicating drinks in some form. A religious society has been organized and incorporated. The congregation numbers about 200. Nearly every man in the congregation, with their families have united with the Temperance Society. A house of worship has been built that will accommodate 250.

BUFFALO GROVE.—Here, and in all the villages of the region, Temperance societies have been formed, and are flourishing. In some of them ardent spirits cannot be had. The change in the morals of the people is great. Sabbath breaking and profanity a great extent, cease with temperance.

SINGULAR.—In a place where they had had no preaching for six months, men who were not professors of religion formed an anti-swearing and antiimmoral Society, and agreed to meet on the Sabbath, and if they could not obtain preaching, determined to appoint one of their own number to read a sermon, or a lecture on some moral subject.

WERE some suitable man willing to place himself there, they would support him, and even pay half his salary. This movement has arisen from the conviction that they “were too wicked.”

LOCKPORT.—The public works are stopped, and great embarrassment is felt. But the Holy spirit has descended, and precious souls are saved. One entire family has been admitted to the church—the father, mother, and eldest daughter on profession of their faith, and two younger children dedicated to God in baptism. In the words of the mother, it is a “very happy family.” The church is in a better state than ever. The Temperance cause is working wonders. The church in WARSAW too, is gaining in numbers and in holiness.

IN RUSHVILLE, the indications for good are multiplying. At UUSA, the prospect brightens. The Lord is near. At VERSAILLES, the Mormons are making desperate efforts. It is a “gone case” with the man who becomes a Mormon.

## OHIO.

Rev. Mr. Johnson of SWANTON, has a field 14 miles by 12, and often goes beyond its limits to meet urgent demands for gospel ministrations. In some towns Presbyterian or Congregational preaching is unknown, and prejudices are cherished against it by preachers who boast that they have “never attended school more than six months.” The more ignorance, the more piety, of course.

AT ALEXANDRIA, it is hoped that 10 or 12 have recently been converted. A log meeting house has been built, as good as the people had means to build, and is furnished with windows by one or two families, who took them down from their own houses, and hoisted up the places where they were removed.

Mr. BOUTELLE, ALEXANDRIA, has two churches under his charge, which in two years have increased from 50 to 100. Each has now a meeting house, a singing choir, Sunday schools and Bible classes where at that time, they had none. They are united, and of good comfort, living in peace.

## MISSOURI.

Nine were recently added to the church in Hudson, by profession, as fruits of the labors of Rev.

Mr. Peirce. And quite a reformation has taken place in the use of strong drink, though heretofore it has been the strong hold of drunkenness. Serious and increasing attention is paid to preaching. The work of grace continues in Wheatland and Pittsford. Four members of one family have lately found peace.

## NEW YORK.

LIVERPOOL.—Within a year 25 were added to the little Presbyterian church by profession, and 16 by letter, more than doubling its numbers. The scepticism of community has been shaken, and a permanent impression of the value of religious truth produced in many minds. A church edifice has been erected. Most of the children and youth of the congregation are brought into the Sabbath School. Immorality has been sensibly checked, and the prospects for the future are cheering.

Nine missionaries, not in commission last year, were appointed by the Executive Committee, in June, and twelve were re-appointed.

The receipts of the Treasury during the same period were, 3,276.42. Acknowledgments are also made of \$949.52 at the Western Agency, Utica; and of \$1,184.75 at the treasury of the New Hampshire Miss. Soc. for the quarter ending July 1st.

The report goes on to speak also of the progress of the gospel, through missionary efforts, in the Holy Land, as among the signs of the times, which are daily strengthening the hopes of those who believe in the future restoration and conversion of Israel. The following paragraph is from the Report of the London Society for the conversion of the Jews:

True to the very letter as are the manifold judgments which have come upon the Jews, in many parts of the world, all countries, there are now no more manifold indications of God's judgment upon all who consider the word of God and the operation of his hands, that a new era of their prosperity, and consequently, actual history is arising; and kingdoms, as well as churches, show an altered spirit towards Israel. Year by year penal laws, the rigorous enforcement of which continued unbroken by many preceding generations, have been in the course of rapid repeal. Their liberty has been proclaimed even throughout the Turkish empire.

Their influence is felt even where they have hitherto been the most despised and oppressed of mankind. The time seems to be fast passing away of which it was written of them, “No man did lift up his head.” Zech. 13: 2. If the time of their restoration is now at hand, were it not that the powers would be too strong to be easily shaken, it would be called “the day of the chief of the sons of men of the earth.” Isa. xlii: 8. Though spoiled forever, they now, in no slight measure, possess the riches of the Gentiles; and, since the last European war, they have become the creditors of kingdoms; and mere worldly policy now demands a reversal of the past system of horrid persecutions they have so long and so universally endured.

Turk, for exemption from habitual persecution, or the slightest mitigation of their numerous and aggravated burdens. No Christian power was found to intercede for their relief, and the yoke of the oppressor seemed on shore at once, and almost every day of the season, I think, I have been in almost quiet times. The natives deplored their power, and we escaped an open riot. Still there were few evenings when all gathered upon the beach to go on board, that there were not some who had to be lifted into their boats. Profanity and violence, which runs always brings out of the sailor, were awfully common. The noisy din of the drunken, we sometimes heard. Going down to late to go off with their boats at night; and, as an unfailing consequence, they were always in the fort, and kept there till the required fine was paid by the master; disobedience and impudence to their officers, and floggings when they reached the ship. These and many such like were the consequences which frequently followed indulgence in the cup; and they all happened to men, and sometimes to officers, who, at sea, were perhaps as faithful and obedient as any who ever walked the deck of a ship.

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NEW ENGLAND.



## POETRY.

## THE CHILD OF HEAVEN.

A Counterpart to Mrs. Norton's "Child of Earth."

BY MISS HARRIET N. JENKS.

"I thank thee, blessed God, for these rich gifts  
Which I have won; and this is drawn  
I thank Thee, that the loveliness of earth  
Higher than earth can raise me! — Are not these  
But earthly shadows? — Are not these  
Beside th' immortal streams? Shall I not find  
The love of the field, the Saviour's bower,  
In the clear stars, light of angel eyes,  
A thousand fold more glorious?" — *Heaven.*

Graceful in health, her young step treads the earth,  
And heaven, around her path, its light hath  
thrown.

Yet, saith she, "Father, where the stars have birth,  
The sun prepared to go make them own!  
Now 'tis the pleasure of opening spring,  
My soul is gushing with a grateful love;

Now the young birds amid the forest sing,  
And with their lays, my full heart soars above.  
Hear me, O! Father! — are my dues done? —  
I am prepared to go, — make me thine own!"

Summer, with beauteous sweets, the spring sup-  
plants;

Thro' woodland paths the Child of Heaven doth  
roam;

Her voice ascends from mid her cherished haunts: —  
The sunbeams and shadows of my earthly home.

Now, while my very soul is filled with Thee,  
And beauty glows in tender summer time;

And the low murmur of the rolling sea,

Tanquely sooths me with its hushing chime;

Sourceless and endless Lord! — Thou holy One!

Take me to dwell near Thee, — make me thine  
own!"

Earth's summer glories fleetly pass away,

And autumn's sun, the waving corn doth gild;

While brilliantly the colored leaves display  
The loveliness of autumn's golden field;

And merrily at morn the reaper sings,

Bids the full sun, and whistles oft in glee; —  
Floating mid air a thousand fluttering wings,

Chant a farewell in richest melody.

The Child of Heaven doth gaze and say,

"For Thee my spirit pants, — call me away!"

The hawing' ring upon the mountain shales;

And hawing' round, the wintry wind doth moon;

The skies are veiled with the light, falling flakes;

That gently fill the winding wood-paths lone,

With hush and hush the snows sleep, O, pleasantly!

My little brother lies in his feet,

Or knelt with me at even-tide to pray,

And the loved voices of our home are sweet;

Yet so to Thee, it seemed good, — I stay —

And will I rather be where living waters play?"

Again returns, the gladsome budding spring!

Amid the green, the strandlet wanders free;

The sprightly wood-birds on its wing, —

The Child of Heaven doth brighter glories see! —

These, never more, discordant notes shall pain;

And where the twilight stars did not at day,

Shall gently whisper, — "Sleep, sleep away!"

They work the Father's will, hark! well has it done,

And Heaven is now eternally thine own!"

Excess, Mass. [Southern Ed. *Messenger.*]

## MISCELLANY.

## THE CATHOLICS AND THE INDIANS.

There is now pending in the Courts of Michigan a suit for the recovery of the thousand acre reservation of the Potowatamie tribe of Indians from a Roman Catholic Priest. The Priest had gone as a Missionary among the Indians, and so manifested his love for the poor Indians that he won over some of them to the Catholic faith, and among the rest Potagan, their aged chief. Some three years ago, the chief was on his death-bed apparently, and drawing near to his end, when the priest admonished him that it was time to make preparation for the repose of his soul, and its deliverance from purgatory; and for that purpose it would be necessary for him to leave behind, some money to pay for the holy masses to be said by the holy priest. The chief said he had no money. Then you must give something else, said the priest. It was finally agreed that the soul of poor Potagan should be delivered for forty acres of ground, including the church. Then followed the deed, and the sick man signed it, but did not die at once. Not long after, it was reported that Potagan had given the Priest the whole reservation of the tribe; and when the deed was procured for him, the chief declared, while overwhelmed with grief, that it was so, but stated what were the facts and that he had been defrauded. To quiet the master, the Priest gave up the deed, and some months after the chief died in peace, supposing that the return of the dead was the restoration of the land. But the deed had been recorded, and the priest claims the land. The suit has been brought by the Indians for the recovery of their property. — Several other crimes of the blackest character have recently been disclosed in our country as having been committed by Catholic priests. These crimes could not fairly be charged upon the sect or the tendency of its doctrines were such priests only disgraced from office, and treated as their crimes deserve. Bad men are to be found in the churches and in the pulpits of all denominations. But the difference is this: that Protestant sects will maintain any rank, deposit priests convicted of crime, and that the Catholics the basest crimes are often winked at in our country, as they are in Europe two hundred years. Nothing, so far as we can learn, is any absolute bar to favor in the priestly office, except the independence which dares to disbelieve the acts of the church. The oasis of Catholics have convicted a Catholic priest in this diocese of gross iniquity, and even of being drunk while officiating at the altar. We furnished the evidence, on the demand of Bishop Hughes, vauntingly put forth at a public meeting, with the declaration that if any priest was guilty and we would prove it, he should be dealt with according to his deserts; yet the whole Catholic community have allowed our proofs to be published and themselves to bear the reprobation in perfect silence, while that priest officiates as if he were a saint. — *V. J. Jour. of Com.*

## THE END OF THE DRUNKARD.

A New York correspondent of the United States Gazette, describing an evening on the Battery, concludes his letter with this affecting incident.

A crowd had gathered near the gate at the southern extremity of the Battery, and several voices rose at the same moment upon the air, crying for vengeance upon a tattered form that had reeled into the enclosure, in a beastly state of intoxication. He was apparently about fifty years of age, and was followed by a young, beautiful, and interesting girl, not out of her teens. A moment before I saw him, he had raised his arm and struck this lovely being to the earth. For this the crowd was pursuing him, and would doubtless have committed some summary act upon the inebriate wretch had not the same delicate form interposed to prevent the consummation of the deed. She approached timidly, and fondly begged the master to go home. He swore by the living God that he would never return.

Little did he think, as he uttered the oath, that the vengeance of God that God's sacrilegious lips had profaned, was at that moment hanging over him, and that the angel of death was waiting upon the waters to bear him, with all his sin upon his head, into the presence of the Creator he had mocked.

He shook the fair girl from him with a curse, and staggered to the railing. A cluster of boats was at some distance from the shore, and a few voices were singing one of Russell's songs. The drunkard contrived to clamber on the uppermost railing, and after having seated, called to the singer to perform something lively, or "d—h his eyes!" These were the last words he uttered. In endeavoring to change his position, his foot slipped, and he fell into the waters to rise no more. Great exertions were made by the boats to render

assistance, and more than one daring fellow plunged into the sea; but all in vain.

The poor girl was almost frantic; — she rushed to the water's edge, crying "Father! dear Father! for Heaven's sake save my father!" — Are not these the words of a child? — the lovelessness of earth Higher than earth can raise me! — Are not these the words of a child? — the lovelessness of earth Beside th' immortal streams? Shall I not find The love of the field, the Saviour's bower, In the clear stars, light of angel eyes, A thousand fold more glorious?" — *Heaven.*

Graceful in health, her young step treads the earth, And heaven, around her path, its light hath thrown.

Yet, saith she, "Father, where the stars have birth, The sun prepared to go make them own!

Now 'tis the pleasure of opening spring,

My soul is gushing with a grateful love;

Now the young birds amid the forest sing,

And with their lays, my full heart soars above.

Hear me, O! Father! — are my dues done? —

I am prepared to go, — make me thine own!"

Summer, with beauteous sweets, the spring sup-  
plants;

Thro' woodland paths the Child of Heaven doth  
roam;

Her voice ascends from mid her cherished haunts: —

The sunbeams and shadows of my earthly home.

Now, while my very soul is filled with Thee,

And beauty glows in tender summer time;

And the low murmur of the rolling sea,

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Earth's summer glories fleetly pass away,

And autumn's sun, the waving corn doth gild;

While brilliantly the colored leaves display  
The loveliness of autumn's golden field;

And merrily at morn the reaper sings,

Bids the full sun, and whistles oft in glee; —  
Floating mid air a thousand fluttering wings,

Chant a farewell in richest melody.

The Child of Heaven doth gaze and say,

"For Thee my spirit pants, — call me away!"

The hawing' ring upon the mountain shales;

And hawing' round, the wintry wind doth moon;

The skies are veiled with the light, falling flakes;

That gently fill the winding wood-paths lone,

With hush and hush the snows sleep, O, pleasantly!

My little brother lies in his feet,

Or knelt with me at even-tide to pray,

And the loved voices of our home are sweet;

Yet so to Thee, it seemed good, — I stay —

And will I rather be where living waters play?"

Again returns, the gladsome budding spring!

Amid the green, the strandlet wanders free;

The sprightly wood-birds on its wing, —

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These, never more, discordant notes shall pain;

And where the twilight stars did not at day,

Shall gently whisper, — "Sleep, sleep away!"

They work the Father's will, hark! well has it done,

And Heaven is now eternally thine own!"

Excess, Mass. [Southern Ed. *Messenger.*]

The Puseyism party in England, it seems, have no alarm for the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts."

"They teach the natives, — said the secretary of the Bengal Auxiliary Society, — that 'tis not that no missionaries are valid but those of episcopally ordained. They are now disturbing the minds of the native Christians by openly declaring that the missionaries of the London Society are not ministers, and that the ordinaries of religion as performed by them are not valid, to which the Propagation Society's missionaries have lately forbidden the members of their congregations to subscribe. — The fact of those who are members of our congregations, by which means, not only is the peace of the church destroyed, but also domestic harmony. The *heaths* residing in those parts declare that *angomites* is being established as amongst themselves."

The following quotation from a printed Bengal tract, circumscribes the name of the "angomites" as follows:

"Baptists and other Separates, who refuse to acknowledge and obey bishops (who are the successors of the apostles) have no right to preach or to administer the sacrament. Can a man assume the office of judge unless he be appointed to it by the king? — The Separates (dissenters, *metabaptistas*) do not originate with the apostles; for they are not apostolic in origin, and were added to the church by the apostles."

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